



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Burundi: Uprona Leader Views Failed Talks, Ready for Future Rounds

AB1206175496 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 12 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There have been endless recommendations following the unsuccessful outcome of talks at the weekend to end the ethnic conflict in Burundi. The former Tanzanian president, Julius Nyerere, who has been mediating in the dispute, has blamed for the breakdown of the second round of talks on the Tutsi-dominated opposition party, Uprona [Unity for National Progress Party]. He is accusing them of blocking an agreement with the mainly-Hutu governing party, Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi], on basic principles. But, this has been rejected by Uprona, as William Wallace heard from the party's president, Charles Mukasi, in Bujumbura.

[Begin recording] [Mukasi] I can't accept that, because I think, really, President Nyerere didn't say that first, because, as a facilitator... [pauses] I think there is no facilitator who can say that when negotiations are still going on. Secondly, because, it is not true. It is the Frodebu party who refused to sign.

[Wallace] But, clearly, Dr. Nyerere is very frustrated with Uprona or he wouldn't have spoken out about it. Are you making enough concessions to make these talks work?

[Mukasi] I am telling you that Uprona made many concessions in the list of the killers we had to condemn. Nyerere asked himself to take over that list, and to make a general condemnation, and he chose our formula to say that we accepted. So what can make him frustrated?

[Wallace] But, clearly, if the two main parties in the coalition government are unable to sign a simple document like this, there is little hope that you are going to form a wider agreement in Burundi.

[Mukasi] That means the two parties aren't able, really, to make peace together in Burundi. Because, when you aren't able to condemn the killers, how can you make peace in a country? There can't be any list of killers in Burundi. We are saying there isn't it, and Uprona can't accept that list if CNDD [National Council for the Defense of Democracy] isn't there. [sentence as heard] It can't be.

[Wallace] Now that these latest talks have ended in stalemate, where does this leave Uprona? Are you going to go into the next talks where they have left off in deadlock?

[Mukasi] We will go to Mwanza again, because I think just now we had a call from Tanzania, from Nyerere's staff, to ask us to go in Mwanza next Sunday [16 June], and we will go there with other parties of opposition.

[Wallace] And, do you have any hope that any progress will be made?

[Mukasi] Progress will be made, but I think it will be hard, because I think there are some people in Burundi who don't like peace, but if really we see them, they are killing people. So, to work for peace now in Burundi, it is something very hard. And, I think it isn't possible to have any decision quickly, but we have to work for it.

[Wallace] But, it seems that some people in Burundi, particularly, from the Uprona side of the government and from the military, still believe they can solve this conflict with guns.

[Mukasi] If we had a government who works, because now we have no president, we have no government. But, I think militarily, we can win, we must win against that rebellion... [pause] that terrorism. But, we did it in 1965, we did it in 1972, we did it in 1988, we did it... [pauses] we won, but later it came again. So we have now to work politically. [end recording]

Burundi: Government Says Mwanza Peace Talks Must Not Go on Endlessly

EA1206164796 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 12 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] An ordinary session of the Council of Ministers was held on 11 June under the chairmanship of the President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. Here is the account of the meeting by Mr. Christophe Ndikuriyo, the minister of youth, sports and culture and interim government spokesman.

[Begin Ndikuriyo recording] [passage omitted] The government was also informed of the progress of the Mwanza talks: the first round of which took place in April and the second one last week.

The government's wish is that these talks do not go on endlessly, while the Burundian people and those of the entire region and the international community are concerned by gloomy views on the future of Burundi and the region. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Burundi: Opposition Parties Question Objectives of Mwanza Talks

EA1206204096 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 12 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Seven opposition parties met yesterday and today issued a joint statement in which

they made a few observations on the content and form of the inter-Burundian talks of Mwanza. Gaspard Karegwa has details.

[Begin Karegwa recording] The Inkinko [Guarantor of the Freedom of Speech in Burundi], PSD [Burundi Socialist Party], ANNADE [National Alliance for Rights and Development], Abasa [Burundi-African Alliance for Salvation], PIT [Independent Workers' Party], PRP [People's Reconciliation Party] and RADDES [Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development] Tutsi dominated opposition parties, have once again pledged their total support for the government convention. They accused the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] of wanting to torpedo the government convention, when it is indeed the latter that guarantees the legitimacy of the current senior political officials, starting with the head of state. It is worth pointing out that according to a press release signed by Frodebu yesterday, the latter pledged support for the government convention, contrary to what the Uprona [Unity for National Progress Party] president said upon his return from Mwanza.

The seven opposition political parties, grouped in what they called the Unitary Rally [Rassemblement Unitaire], felt that the Mwanza spirit has obviously no other objective than to obliterate the government convention and congratulated Uprona for having avoided the trap.

The Unitary Rally is surprised to hear mediator Mwalimu Julius Nyerere judging so severely one of the partners to the talks, namely Uprona. More serious again, according to the opposition parties, is that Mr. Nyerere supported the idea of a deterrent foreign intervention. The Unitary Rally called upon President Nyerere to redirect the consultations he has undertaken with the intention of restoring peace to Burundi. He should broaden them to include all the political partners and civilian representatives.

The seven opposition political parties called upon President Nyerere to accept the often expressed wish of Burundians to have the next negotiations organized here in Bujumbura and not on foreign territory, as is the case today. [end recording]

Burundi: Army Says 50 Hutu Rebels Killed; CNDD Denies Claim

*AB1306100496 Paris AFP in English
0941 GMT 13 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, 13 Jun (AFP) —The Burundi Army on Thursday [13 June] said it had killed at least 50 Hutu insurgents in an operation in the hills near the capital Bujumbura but rebel spokesmen in Nairobi denied the report.

Army spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Longin Minani said the attack on Wednesday was aimed at "dislodging" rebels. He said local people informed the Army they were hiding out in the Mugere Hills in a rural part of Bujumbura Province in this volatile central African nation long prey to inter-ethnic bloodshed. Some rebels fled but at least 50 were killed, according to the spokesman who said there were no Army casualties.

In Nairobi, a spokesman for the main Hutu rebel movement, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD), Innocent Nimpagaritse, said he had no information on any such Army operation. He denied that there was any rebel base in Mugere, but said: "We have a position farther in the mountains." Hutus, who make up 85 percent of the population, are the dominant group in the countryside. [passage omitted]

The International Committee of the Red Cross on Tuesday withdrew its last 10 aid workers in Burundi and indefinitely suspended operations here after three of its staffers were murdered last week and those remaining received death threats.

Burundi: Army Denies Amnesty International Reports on Killing of Civilians

*EA1306101496 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
0445 GMT 13 Jun 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A Burundi Army spokesman yesterday questioned the credibility of reports on Burundi by the human rights organization, Amnesty International. Lieutenant Colonel Longin Minani was reacting to the publication in London yesterday of an Amnesty report accusing Burundian Armed groups of deliberately and arbitrarily killing tens of thousands of unarmed men, women, and children. The report notably accused the Burundian Army of killing a very large number of civilians.

Lt. Col. Minani, who has always denied that soldiers have killed unarmed civilians, said Amnesty International reports on Burundi are not objective ones. Indeed they are questionable since the one in charge of their publications is known here in Burundi for his partisan tendencies.

In its report, Amnesty International also accused rebel armed groups of killing civilians. [passage omitted]

Burundi: Nduwayo—Region Has 'Ideology of Genocide'

*BR1206142996 Brussels LE SOIR in French
12 Jun 96 p 2*

[Interview with Burundian Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo by Colette Braeckman; place and date not

given: "The Dangers Which the Ideology of Genocide Pose for the Country"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Braeckman] Since the murder of three International Committee of the Red Cross representatives and the evacuation of the French secondary school, there has been a dramatic turn of events in Burundi. How do you view the situation?

[Nduwayo] The aim of those who carried out this gruesome murder was to rouse the international community. Foreign opinion plays an important part in the Burundian conflict and one of the parties is seeking foreign intervention at any price, regardless of the possible consequences. We were profoundly shocked by this murder: These people had come here to help the Burundian people and they found themselves in an area where there is frequent conflict between the military and armed groups.

[Braeckman] Who do you hold responsible for this murder? There are contradictory versions of what happened....

[Nduwayo] It is a region at war, with fighting every day, and we attribute this murder to the armed groups of the Forces for the Defense of Democracy and the Palipehutu, who did not even respect the logo of the Red Cross. We immediately ordered an administrative inquiry on the spot and initial conclusions pointed in this direction. We also want neutral and objective international figures to be involved in a subsequent inquiry.

[Braeckman] The inter-Burundian negotiations initiated by former President Nyere seem to have failed already....

[Nduwayo] There are indeed differences of opinion: UPRONA [Unity for National Progress], my party, is calling for warmongers to be condemned by name while FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] does not want Nyangoma's CNDD [National Council for the Defense of Democracy] to be condemned. (The National Council for the Defense of Democracy, led by Leonard Nyangoma, is a breakaway group of the FRODEBU majority party and it launched the armed struggle, organized from Zaire, following the assassination of President Ndadaye — editor's note). The second point of contention concerns the agreement the government concluded between FRODEBU and UPRONA, which is today the minimum consensus on which we are able to operate: FRODEBU has said it no longer recognizes this agreement. We therefore asked ourselves what we could still do together, when we are partners in the government. UPRONA has formulated compromise proposals. Mr. Nyere's mediation began in May, and negotiations like this take time....

[Braeckman] You have the feeling that the many mediators rushing to Burundi's bedside want to impose a negotiation with the CNDD and also oblige the Army to reform by including members of the guerrillas in its ranks....

[Nduwayo] Army reform.... We should not try to resolve a political problem by tackling a technical question. The problem is that the subregion has been in danger of exploding into violence since the genocide in Rwanda. There is a genocide army on our borders which shares the same ideology as extremists in Burundi and who are a threat to security throughout the region. That is the key issue, that is the fundamental question. As long as the problem of these genocide forces remains, the subregion's ethnic and political minorities will feel threatened. They will never allow themselves to be decimated once again and the reason the Burundian Army is now coming under attack is because it is the last defense. If the Army had not been there in 1993 there would have been many more than 100,000 Tutsis killed....

[Braeckman] When you speak of the danger of a second genocide what threat do you have in mind?

[Nduwayo] There has been talk of a military coup d'etat for the past two years, and it has still not happened. It is said that the Army will trigger a genocide of the Tutsis, or that the CNDD will provoke a genocide of the Hutus.... What I believe is that more human lives are going to be lost.... Whether they are Hutus or Tutsis they are all Burundian citizens, and it is essential to stop this carnage.... But how can you negotiate with someone who is intent on killing you, without first asking him to renounce that aim.... There is an ideology of genocide in our region, and it has already left a million dead.

[Braeckman] Negotiation could be made obligatory due to the balance of power between the parties....

[Nduwayo] You know, this is the kind of conflict which is not solved with arms, but with political dialogue. If the international community wants to make itself useful it must first discredit this ideology of genocide and after that, we, the Burundians, will look at what political system we should adopt so that ethnic and political minorities feel reassured and are able to live together. The problem is primarily political. The Army, the judiciary, education, the economy: They are all part of a political system....

[Braeckman] Why are you opposed to the idea of an international military intervention?

[Nduwayo] Because I know that such an intervention would cause the whole situation to blow up. Do you realize how the Army and part of the population would

react? Instead of a regular army fighting a guerilla force, you would have a foreign army in the country. If such an intervention were to take place, Burundi would become another Somalia, another Liberia....

[Braeckman] You get the feeling the Army is losing ground....

[Nduwayo] In strictly military terms this is not true. What is true is that the Army cannot protect every individual family. What is also true is that the guerrillas primarily target civilians, women, children, and defenseless citizens... [Braeckman] The Army is also often accused of killing civilians....

[Nduwayo] That shows the perversity of the attackers who are trying to throw the blame for their own crimes onto the military and that is why we launched the idea of creating civil defense forces among the population. Simple citizens, Hutus and Tutsis, joining forces against a common enemy. The Army has been accused of massacres on several occasions, but the inquiries showed the people had been killed with machetes.

[Braeckman] Are the Burundian Army and government succeeding in controlling the other extremists? I am speaking about the Tutsi militia who emptied Bujumbura of its Hutu population....

[Nduwayo] The crime in our towns and cities is very real and recently prompted criticisms by the president of the republic. It is true that armed gangs operate in the towns. But many of these young people saw how their parents were exterminated in 1993 and the perpetrators went unpunished and they are therefore carrying out a vendetta. It is very difficult to punish them as there is a prevailing law of silence.

[Braeckman] Do you still have Hutu friends who you like to talk with and have a beer with?

[Nduwayo] But of course. Everywhere I go I explain that negative ethnic solidarity, the law of silence, is very bad, and I have many Hutu friends, members of my government, officials in FRODEBU, and others, who understand this very well. I remain optimistic, this secular unity between the Hutus and the Tutsis has not yet been destroyed. What offends me, as it is machiavellianism, is that leading politicians, the intellectuals, are pushing the people into killing, while they live safely in their wealthy districts, protected also by the Army they are forever criticizing.... We are not going to give in so easily to the extremists on either side. Sometimes I think the international community should do us a service and allow the Burundians to explain their position and find a solution among themselves....

Central African Republic

CAR: Prime Minister Gives First News Conference

AB1206230096 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1825 GMT 12 Jun 96

[News conference by Central African Republic Prime Minister Jean-Paul Ngoupande with unidentified local correspondents in Bangui on 12 June — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Ngoupande] My dear friends and members of the press, I am going to ask you to show understanding and bear with me about my style of communication which consists of not saying much, but instead, saying what is essential at the appropriate time. Yesterday I returned home after staying away for seven years. You will, therefore, understand that it was an emotional moment for me. Today, I have just met officially with the head of state in connection with my new duties, because it is only normal that my first visit should be with the head of state. You will also understand that during such a visit we try to come to agreement on the work to be done in the supreme interest of the country. You will again understand me if I don't go into details.

Today, as you know, what this meeting with the head of state dealt with is to go according to the protocol agreement to form a national union government whose orientations were defined in that agreement. Our duty is to form a competent government; government formed with men and women whose competence is the first criteria; men and women whose integrity is also an essential criteria, and whose uprightness in general will go to build a dose of confidence in our people and in our foreign partners. As you know, the recent events that we have gone through has resulted in greatly eroding the confidence that Central Africans have in themselves and that of the outside world in our country. We have to rebuild that confidence. [passage omitted]

The national union government is not only a [word indistinct] formula; it is first of all a state of mind; a political will. A will to share the sentiments and challenges confronting the Central African people; a challenge of which he has a duty to take up. I would like to insist on this point which seems essential to me, a message which the national press is to relay. The reconstruction of the country will be the duty of all Central African citizens. The international community — multilateral and bilateral partners in development — will assist us only when they see that the Central African people have decided their destiny in their own hands. You know that the country is ruined. It will, therefore, not be a government to share a cake; there is no cake to pass around. If somebody thinks [words indistinct]

it is a misunderstanding which should be cleared right now. It is going to be a government of sacrifice. A government of men and women who, through their exemplary behavior and sense of sacrifice will have the task of setting the example for others to follow in order to bring the country to recovery. Without this massive adherence by the Central African people we shall not succeed. One of the very first conditions for this adherence is for the government to be considered as a government of sacrifice. [passage omitted]

This government will try to respect the great balances of our country — the great political and ethnic balances. Everybody should feel comfortable in this effort of national reconstruction. But it is obvious that we shall not form a large government to satisfy everybody. [Words indistinct] competent cadres from all the political and ethnic components of our country. I would therefore ask you to pass on this message to our people: that we have to make the effort ourselves. The government will do everything it can to come up with an economic recovery program, but that will serve no purpose if it does not have all the Central African people mobilized behind it, [words indistinct] and especially setting good examples.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, we agree with what you have just said. However, Mr. Prime Minister there are problems which seem to have no answers at the moment. You were chosen from among several Central Africans to head this government of national unity. Following your meeting with French Cooperation Minister Jacques Godfrain, you announced that civil servants' salaries will be paid. I have the following questions: Could you tell us how much you hope to obtain from France or how much will be made available to the Central African Republic to assist with the payment of civil servants' salaries? Above all, could you tell us how and why France has suddenly granted this financial aid to the Central African Republic when this budgetary aid issue had proven difficult for several months as was confirmed by the French minister during his last news conference.

[Ngoupande] The essential point of my statement this morning was that our foreign friends, even those with the best of intentions, can only come to our assistance when they notice that Central Africans themselves are making visible efforts. Regarding your question, as I was appointed while I was there, it seemed quite normal to request emergency aid before returning to the country. I must stress that the current situation cannot be compared to what we have previously experienced. There is a difference in outlook between the situation in a country under normal circumstances and the situation in a country that has experienced two mutinies which have led to damage that I need not describe. It is,

therefore, normal to request emergency aid in the latter situation. I will have the opportunity to give specific details later. I do not wish to make speculative statements now. I will have the opportunity later to give specific details. Have confidence in us. When the government is formed we will quickly give you specific details. Please, fellow compatriots, [words indistinct] the same spirit every time. Let us tell Central Africans that it is not a matter of thinking that manna will come from somewhere. There will be no manna. There will be no manna. Central Africans should make greater effort. We are facing a difficult situation. The world we are living in is a tough world. With ongoing globalization, the world we live in is a ruthless one. We should therefore rely on ourselves and on our own efforts. It is by settling down to work that we will encourage those who wish to help us to do so. Once again, I will not answer your question now. I will give a precise answer on the amount of French financial aid once the government has been formed. However, you should explain to Central Africans that the most important thing is to make efforts ourselves to improve our economy on a daily basis and not count on imaginary manna from outside. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister my question is will you be really free to choose the members of the government as you stated in France [words indistinct] the agreement of the head of state? Could you also let us know whether your appointment was not made with the blessing of France since you are said to be among French President Jacques' several friends within the African circles.

[Ngoupande] I will answer the first question first. Let us show confidence in the wisdom of Central Africans and their leaders. It was not easy to obtain the protocol agreement, and you know it. We obtained it because the leaders felt that there was a strong inspiration [words indistinct]. It is in this spirit that we will carry out our duty. We will not insist arrogantly on one position or the other. We will carry out our mission in dialogue and persuasion [words indistinct]. I have already been asked the other question and I find it rather amusing [words indistinct]. It is not the first time that [words indistinct] with the agreement of the countries you have mentioned. I had previously worked here in government. I led one of the leading parties in the country. I left the country because I am a free person. The question you ask is [words indistinct] to deeply love one's country and seek only its interest and development. How many friends is a good thing? It is better to have fewer enemies and more friends. In this current situation, we must explore all the avenues for [word indistinct]. Let us get out of [words indistinct] conflicts. Let us try to be

positive and see things in a positive light. I also have friends in Washington. I have friends at the African Development Bank in Abidjan. Let us not see that as something bad. Let us consider that as opportunities to [words indistinct]. A lot of you know me. I am a free and independent person. I am deeply concerned about serving the interest of our country. I am a free person and I love my country.

Chad

Chad: Government Spokesman Warns Against Disrupting Peace

AB1206215396 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 12 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Summary] "The government has reacted to the statements" made by various presidential candidates after the publishing of the election results. The minister of communication and government spokesman said that "the ongoing democratic process in our country was given impetus on 2 June with the presidential election." "National and international observers" and all those present, agreed to say that the "2 June presidential election took place in an atmosphere of peace, calm and serenity." Up to now, the organs in charge of making sure the election went on smoothly, performed their duty in a satisfactory manner. Since the proclamation of the results, "the government is surprise to see so much agitation within the ranks of the other candidates." This agitation is maintained through "alarmist statements" aimed at disrupting the global serene atmosphere prevailing in the country. Nothing justifies this agitation because the organs in charge of the election are doing their job. "Only the Court of Appeal has power to settle the dispute on the election between the candidates and to correct the irregularities that could tarnish

the transparency of the election." Behind all this agitation, there is an intention to "influence the decision of the court, an attitude that will jeopardize the independence of the judiciary."

Therefore, "the government will not tolerate any organization or political group to disrupt peace in the country." The government will "unfailing assume its responsibility in maintaining order and peace in the country."

Rwanda

Rwanda: Zairian Refugees Continue To Flee to Rwanda

EA1206211196 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145 GMT 12 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Due to lack of security in the northern part of Kivu, specifically in Byumba, people continue to flow into Rwanda and the neighboring country of Uganda.

Yesterday in the evening, about 200 refugees crossed at Cyanika into Rwanda. One hundred and twenty-five were accommodated at Mukungwa center, and 75 others were accommodated at the UNHCR office in Ruhengeri. Others who were trying to escape the violence in Kivu region have crossed through volcanic forest and entered in sector Kinigi, where they were received by military personnel.

Meanwhile the refugees are reported to have fled with their cattle and some money which were later grabbed from them by Zairian soldiers in collaboration with the former soldiers of Rwandan Government who fled to Zaire after committing the 1994 atrocities.

Somalia

Somalia: Aidid Spokesman Tells Egypt To Stop Interfering

EA1206210796 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali
1700 GMT 12 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A spokesman for the government of the Republic of Somalia has described an Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast last night at 1715 GMT by the BBC Somali Service as surprising. The statement concerned Somalia's participation at the Arab League heads of state summit to be held in Cairo, Egypt this month.

The spokesman has described the Egyptian Government statement as naked interference in the sovereignty and independence of Somalia and its membership to the Arab League. He also said that as a member state, Egypt has no right to decide alone on behalf of the league and to hand the right of Somalia's sovereignty to a privately-chosen individual, contrary to the interests of the Somali people and Somalia.

The Cairo regime has for some time been conspiring to drive a wedge between the fraternity of Egypt and Somalia's people whose age-old relations are deep, such as the support of Egypt and its people for the liberation of Somalia. However, it is improper for the present regime in Egypt to act as if the Arab League belongs to it and to decide alone on behalf of the organization, said the spokesman. Therefore the Arab League should reconsider Egypt's leadership and interference in Arab summits and its mistakes against the Somali people, concluded the spokesman today.

Uganda

Uganda: Kony Rebels Kill 2 Peace Negotiators

EA1306103096 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 13 Jun 96 p 1

[Article by Hellen Mukiibi: "Kony Kills Elders on Peace Mission"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Two Acholi elders who have been negotiating peace with the Lord's Resistance

Army rebels of Joseph Kony have been killed by rebels in Gulu.

Okot Lagony, in [his] mid 70s, of Pagik and Ogony of Koch Goma, were killed on Monday [10 June] in Pagik as they walked to a stream near Ogony's home for a bath.

Major General Kaleh Akandwanaho Salim Saleh contacted last evening at his Gulu base, said the Army had received reports about the rebels targeting the peace negotiators. [passage omitted]

He said Lagony was a chief coordinator of the peace team and has for years been a confidant of Kony. "It seems the rebels feel that the elders are undermining them and exposing them by preaching peace throughout the villages. The elders also wish to have Alice Lakwena back which is not Kony's wish."

Fourth Division Commander Brig. Chefe Ali, when contacted last evening by telephone from his Gulu base, said the deceased were part of the negotiating team and had contacts with the rebels. [passage omitted]

"Lagony's hands were tied to his back using his shirt. He was shot in the back, while Ogony was shot in the ribs. Both men died instantly." He said the rebels had that evening roamed Pagik and neighboring areas. [passage omitted]

South African Press Review for 12 Jun
MB1206120096

[FBIS Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Disciplining of Minister Holomisa — The page-6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 11 June comments on Deputy Environment Affairs Minister Holomisa's evidence before the Truth Commission that when Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau was Transkei cabinet minister she accepted a 50,000 rands bribe. "Instead of letting the allegation be tested by the Truth Commission, or by the ANC itself, it has decided that Mr Holomisa must face disciplinary action for bringing the ANC 'into disrepute'." THE CITIZEN says to the ANC: "You wanted the Truth Commission, you support its activities, you cannot discipline a deputy minister because you don't like the evidence he gives, and if you value the work of the commission, and your own integrity, don't discipline Mr Holomisa unless it turns out later that what he said was deliberately untrue."

THE STAR

ANC 'Spirit of Integrity' Fading — "In the settling in period after the ANC's return, there was an admirable flavour of independence in the party's practice. Lately, however, the erstwhile tang of freshness has faded," notes a page-18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 June. "Encrustation has set in, as it does to over-powerful parties, and there is room — not too much, but more than comfortable — to wonder whether our future, too, might know the descent to

tyranny that has been the ruin of Africa." So THE STAR advises the reader to "thank" people like Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs Bantu Holomisa for disclosing alleged corruption by Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau while she was minister in the former Transkei homeland. "Let alone the details, and whether Holomisa himself is the most lily-white of ex-dictators, by sustaining the spirit of integrity he does us more of a favour than many of us yet see."

BUSINESS DAY

State News Agency — "Government's concerns about the way it is projected in the media have once again found voice in Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's call for a state news agency," notes a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 June. The proposed solution is that the "government's largely redundant SA [South African] Communications Service (SACS) should receive a bigger slice of the national budget than its current annual R50m [rands] to handle publicity on behalf of all state departments, eliminating duplication of resources." BUSINESS DAY believes that in reporting on itself, "the government will inevitably choose events and versions of events which place it in the most favourable light. This implies a more compliant, less critical nation, not a stronger democracy. Alternatively, such reports will be discounted by South Africans as propaganda, as they are in Zimbabwe." BUSINESS DAY concludes that "by arguing in Parliament for a state news agency, Mbeki appears to be pre-empting the task group he appointed last year to examine such questions. He would be well advised to await its recommendations."

Angola

Angola: FLEC-R Forcibly Recruiting Youths

MB1206203296 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Cabinda, the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Renewed (FLEC-R) is forcibly recruiting youths to its ranks. The movement today abducted 43 youths at Lelo Catholic Church. The action has been described as a violation of a truce between the movement and the government. Cabinda Catholic Bishop Paulino Fernandes said:

[Begin Fernandes recording] During mass a group of soldiers belonging to FLEC-R abducted 43 youths, and the local priest decided to follow them. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Zambia

Zambia: Opposition Official Comments on Donor Aid Cuts

MB1206192696 Lusaka THE POST in English
12 Jun 96

[Report by Mukalya Nampito: "Government Cheated Donors, Charges Opposition" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Donors do not need the opposition to influence them into making any aid cuts to Zambia because their decisions are caused by the failure of the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government to honor its commitment to them on good governance, claimed UNIP [United National Independence Party] Publicity Secretary Bweendo Mulengela yesterday. Mulengela told a press conference at UNIP's Freedom House headquarters in Lusaka yesterday that it was childish for the MMD to imagine UNIP can influence the independent stand of the donors who are ably represented here and can assess things on the ground.

Mulengela said in 1994 Finance Minister Ronald Penza, the then National Commission for Development Planning deputy minister, Dean Mung'omba, and former Health Minister Boniface Kawimbe, upon return from a donor meeting, told the nation of the set conditions for the aid they had agreed to. "Why should they turn around and say that us in UNIP are so intelligent and persuasive as to turn the donor community against them?" Mulengela asked. "It is the fault of the MMD that the donors have turned against them since they have failed to comply with the set donor aid conditions." Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Norway have so far indicated an inclination to freeze any new aid to Zambia "until good governance is restored". "We feel the assurances given to us by the Zambian delegation

at the last consultative meeting in London about this government's commitment to have a consensus based constitution have not been met," Norwegian Charge de Affairs, Thorbjorn Gaustadsaether, said in an earlier interview.

Last week, Foreign Affairs Minister Christon Tembo had told reporters that "donors felt the amendment to the Constitution was intended to eliminate UNIP president Kenneth Kaunda from the presidential race". Mulengela said in the past MMD had alleged that president Kaunda's return to power would scare away investors but circumstances are such that the investors are now running away from them. "Indicators are that as long as MMD leads no-one will be interested in investing in Zambia," Mulengela charged. He further warned MMD not to fight donors unless they had the right cause. "We reiterate further our call to the Commonwealth and Frontline States to shun this unfortunate government for the Zambians," Mulengela appealed.

Zambia: Radio Reports U.S. Envoy Pledge Not To 'Interfere'

MB1306070496 Lusaka Zambia National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States has said it will not interfere in Zambia's internal affairs. American Ambassador to Zambia Roland Kuchel said his country respects the methods adopted to run the country and will not interfere. He was reacting to a statement by Lands Minister Dr. Luminzu Shimaponda that foreigners should not interfere in Zambia international affairs.

Reacting to MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] national chairman Mr. Kota Wina's comment that the international community is not reacting to the current bomb threats, Mr. Kuchel hoped Zambia will maintain the peace it has enjoyed since independence. Mr. Kuchel expressed regret at the loss of a police officer who died when he tried to defuse a bomb at Lusaka International Airport last week.

Zambia: National Democratic Party Vice President Suspended

MB1206195696 Lusaka THE POST in English
12 Jun 96

[Report by Goodson Machona: "Mwanamungela Suspended" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The opposition NDP [National Democratic Party] has with immediate effect suspended its vice-president, Simasiku Mwanamungela, from performing party functions. NDP President Tentani Mwan-

zah confirmed in an interview yesterday that Mwanamungela was suspended last week because of what he termed "activities inimical to the achievement of the party policy and program of the party". "Mwanamungela can't afford a mini bus fare. He walks from town to Matero," Mwanzah charged, asking: "Where did he get K600,000 [kwacha] to pay for an advertisement in the newspaper to support Chiluba's constitution?" But according to the suspension letter signed by NDP Secretary for Legal Affairs Chizongo Mudenda, Mwanamungela was suspended for his failure to attend executive committee meetings and alleged disgraceful conduct at the failed inter-party meetings. "Your persistent and contemptuous failure and neglect to attend executive committee meetings and your behavior at the recent inter-party meetings was most disgraceful to the image and standing of the party," the letter reads.

Mwanamungela has come out in full support of the clause in the new Constitution which bars non-indigenous Zambians from standing for the presidency and recently joined a group calling itself the Indigenous Opposition and put out an advertisement in one of the local newspapers supporting the clause. But this is in sharp contrast with the NDP stand which is supporting former president Kenneth Kaunda's come-back. "Our party is in alliance with Dr. Kaunda and it's no secret," disclosed Mwanzah. "We had to plead to Dr. Kaunda to come back to active politics to save the country from total ruin." Mwanamungela could not be reached for a comment but one of his acquaintances, who declined to be named, said: "He has differed with Mwanzah over his support for Dr. Kaunda." -

Zambia: Director Denies Intelligence Officer Died at Hospital

MB1306090896 Lusaka THE POST in English
13 Jun 96

[Report by Staff Reporter: "OP Officer's Death Saga Deepens" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deceased intelligence officer Weston Haundu may not have died at the University Teaching Hospital (UTH). And both the medical officer and the death certificate she signed have been disputed by the UTH authorities. After a three-hour investigation called by UTH Executive Director Dr. Lambart on the death certificate, the hospital gave a categorical denial Haundu may have been certified dead by its doctors. "This whole document is not a UTH form. The ICU personnel say 'the above named patient was never in ICU, even our death certificate book has no copy of this document' and the records department says 'the patient did not come to UTH,'" said UTH Public Relations Manager Don Mwape in an interview yesterday. "This

document does not bear a UTH date stamp and the format of the document is very different from the book in ICU." Mwape was emphatic that Haundu was never taken to UTH. "If he was brought here," he said, "his name should have been registered somewhere, even if he was in ICU (Intensive Care Unit)."

Haundu was detained and tortured, including electrocution of his genitals, for allegedly blowing a ZISS [Zambia Intelligence Security Service] plot to assassinate former President Kenneth Kaunda should he show signs of bouncing back to power. Haundu was later charged and taken to court where the state admitted it had hatched the document before it was blown, through a leaked report in edition number 293 of THE POST newspaper. Since his torture, Haundu has suffered mental lapses and often collapsed. He was later admitted to Maina Soko Military Hospital [MSMH] but was later believed to have been transferred to UTH where he died. The death certificate also adduced in court, endorses the place of death as UTH and the cause of death as malaria haemorrhagic fever. It was signed by a Dr. Rosemary Mulugwa of UTH. UTH however says it does not have any medical personnel answering to the names attested to the questionable death certificate and have described the whole matter as "suspect". A check at MSMH confirmed Haundu was admitted there but medical staff there insisted they were told he was being taken to UTH. A senior medical officer at MSMH also denied the death certificate could have come from Maina Soko either.

Zambia: Intelligence Officer Reportedly 'Tortured' Before Dying

MB1206191796 Lusaka THE POST in English
12 Jun 96

[Report by Staff reporter: "Tortured OP Officer Dies" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The intelligence officer detained and standing trial for allegedly blowing a ZISS plot to assassinate UNIP [United National Independence Party] President Kenneth Kaunda should he show signs of bouncing back to power, has died in very questionable circumstances. Defense lawyer Robert Simeza confirmed the death of ZISS officer Weston Haundu in an interview yesterday.

According to a medical report, Haundu died of severe bleeding in the mouth, but this has been attributed to fever believed to be malaria. The certificate shows that Haundu died on May 9, 1996 at 21:45 hours.

Haundu, an employee of the Office of the President [OP] as intelligence officer - Political - was facing a charge in the Lusaka High Court of communicating

information described in available court documents as "operational order for the forthcoming UNIP Extra Ordinary Congress to be held on June 23 and 26, 1995 to unauthorized persons namely THE POST Newspapers No. 293 Friday June 23, 1995". The report published by THE POST in 1995 was a letter dated May 29, 1995 from the ZISS office in Mansa addressed to the director general for the attention of the director 'B' branch and detailed a plot to consolidate President Chiluba's stay in power by eliminating the immediate threat - Kenneth Kaunda.

Government had initially denied the story but soon arrested and detained Haundu and admitted in court that the report was theirs. Haundu was interrogated and badly tortured. He was electrocuted on his genitals and beaten severely. Haundu was later released on bail on insistence of the lawyers, but both family and police sources said he suffered memory lapses and often collapsed. "He would be talking to you and in a midst of a sentence he would go blank, remain silent and pass out," said a source close to him. A few days before his death, Haundu had started bleeding profusely from the mouth, but the source of the bleeding could not be ascertained. He fell unconscious once and was taken to Maina Soko Military Hospital. Surprisingly after a short stay in Maina Soko he was rushed to the University Teaching Hospital [UTH] where his condition deteriorated until he eventually died.

According to documents filed in the High Court, ZISS Political Information Branch 'B' Acting Director Max G. Maona has admitted that the report was prepared and sent to the Director General. "On or about 12th June, 1995 I instructed Mr. Weston Haundu, the chief desk officer in charge of operations in 'B' branch to prepare an Operational Order for the coverage of the UNIP Congress to be held in Lusaka from 23rd and 26th June, 1995," Maona's statement reads in part. He goes further to state that the document was prepared, read through and modified by him (Maona) and sent to the director general but was blown by THE POST. "I was surprised to read in THE POST Newspaper No. 293 Friday Edition June 23rd 1995 some extracts from the operational order which had been prepared and sent to me by Mr. Weston Haundu on 15th June, 1995. I was also surprised to see some extracts from another report I had earlier sent for processing to officer Weston Haundu concerning activities of Mr. Ernest Chiwama Member of Parliament for Chembe Constituency in Mansa in Luapula Province." Haundu's trial never took off as it kept being postponed. Sources in the intelligence, however, said the state regretted commencing the trial because it would have exposed more detrimental information. "The option for a long

time has been closing this case but what Haundu knew was already a risk and his survival has been questionable for some time," a source said.

Zambia: University Student Leader Missing
MB1306091796 Lusaka THE POST in English
13 Jun 96

[Report by Staff Reporter: "University Student Leader Goes Missing"—received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNZASU [University of Zambia Students Union] Vice President Joseph Munsanje has gone missing, friends, family and union colleagues disclosed in interviews yesterday. And armed plain clothes police officers are said to have been hunting for him in connection with the interviews he gave to foreign journalists. UNZASU President Emmanuel Tembo on Thursday [13 June] said Munsanje was last seen at the campus on Sunday before three armed police officers in plain clothes stealthily, without notifying the security officers at the university, went to his room but did not find him for he was out studying. Tembo said the three, who included a lady, then went to his girlfriend's room with a view of finding him there.

When contacted yesterday Munsanje's girlfriend, a third year psychology student, who asked not to be named, said the three officers went to her room around midnight on Sunday. Munsanje's girlfriend said she had noticed that the three had been following her that night on her way from her studies and she only opened for them when the lady called her by her name, they then demanded to know where Munsanje was. "On my way from studies I noticed that three people were following me, later I heard a knock on the door and I only opened for them when the lady called out my name," she said. "They then identified themselves as detectives and wanted to know where Munsanje was but I did not tell them because I had no idea." She identified one of them, who was brandishing a pistol, as detective Banda. Security personnel at the campus said the three had not passed through their office as was the procedure.

Munsanje's family are wondering what could have happened to him. "We don't know where he is and what is worrying us is why the police have been following him especially at awkward hours," said Dr. Moono Munsanje, a brother to Joseph who travelled from Luanshya on Tuesday when he got the news that the brother was missing. Police spokesman Francis Musonda yesterday said as far as he was concerned no student was facing any arrest and wondered what the detectives could have been looking for. By yesterday Munsanje's whereabouts had not been known despite exams having commenced.

Zambia: Editorial—Government Behind Black Mamba

MB1306092596 Lusaka THE POST in English
13 Jun 96

[Editorial: "Black Mamba Government" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Many Zambians have always suspected the Black Mamba to be a government propaganda ploy. We also had our suspicions about the government's involvement. But we are now much more inclined to believe the claims that the government is actually behind the Black Mamba. This government appears to have been constituted by frightened little men from the very start. And from 1992 when opposition UNIP [United National Independence Party] claimed they won't last in power they have been living in fear of being removed from power by violent means. They have read violence into any critical statement made by their political opponents. At first we gave them the benefit of the doubt and doubted UNIP's commitment to peaceful politics, even though they had voluntarily handed over power after the October 1991 electoral defeat.

In 1993, some UNIP leaders and members, in line with their party's publicly proclaimed policy of civil disobedience, drafted and circulated among themselves, a document titled Zero-Option which the government believed was an insurrectional program. And against all wisdom, in March 1993 a state of emergency was declared to enable the authorities to easily arrest and detain UNIP members who were believed to be behind the "coup plot." But the courts dismissed the government's fears of the Zero-Option as unfounded and acquitted all the accused persons. After the embarrassing Zero-Option episode the government early last year claimed, through Inspector General of Police Francis Ndhlovu, that an opposition party was training armed insurgents in a neighboring country to come and topple the democratically elected government of President Frederick Chiluba. This claim, coming from the police—and not from politicians—sounded more credible. But when Zambia's neighbors were outraged and challenged the government to substantiate its claims the whole lie crumbled. And the central role the police has played in all these claims of UNIP leaders and members trying to topple the government by violent means is very clear. It makes every thinking person doubt their claims of violence.

The police now appears to be determined to pin a charge of violence that will stick on UNIP. And the Black Mamba seems to be one such creation. There is much in the conduct of the Black Mamba, the police and some government official's conduct that makes one's curiosity aroused—they are in tune. Just look at the nature, timings, the locations of the Black Mamba bombs and bombings and the reactions of the police through defusions and otherwise. It is becoming more and more clear that it is a cheap ploy to discredit UNIP and label it a violent party that is killing innocent people when the actual killer is the government itself. There are in fact more people in government who have not hesitated to resort to violent means of changing undesirable governments than outside it. There are more coup plotters inside the ruling MMD than in the opposition. We are left with no option but to conclude that the government is the Black Mamba, trying to implicate innocent people in its evil deeds.

Zambia: Editorial—Government Not Behind Black Mamba

MB1306091996 Lusaka THE POST in English
13 Jun 96

[Editorial: "Black Mamba Is From Opposition" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Frederick Chiluba last Friday [7 June] dismissed claims by the opposition that the Black Mamba was a creation of the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy]. The President made it clear the Black Mamba could only be the work of the opposition. It is not possible for a government to fight itself. The MMD government is a Christian one and as such cannot take any action that will lead to the killing of its own citizens. The problem lies with UNIP [United National Independence Party], which wants to rule this country forever. The destructive elements behind the Black Mamba should be exposed and their evil activities brought to an end. Zambians must continue to promote peace even under these extreme provocations. They must rise to the occasion to root out lawlessness and murder which is being perpetrated by minority political hooligans.

Ghana

Ghana: Government Reiterates Refusal To Host Liberian Refugees

AB1306082896 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 12 Jun 96

[From the "African News"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ghanaian Government has promised to help send food and medicine to a packed refugee ship in international waters off its coast but it reiterated that it will not allow any of the 450 refugees from Liberia and other West African countries to disembark. The Ghanaian foreign minister, Obed Asamoah, told the FRENCH NEWS AGENCY.... [pauses] said accepting the refugees would trigger social and economic consequences that his country could not bear. Mr. Asamoah said the UN refugee agency had been informed of the decision.

Liberia

Liberia: Government Urges Johnson To Make Public Pledge to Peace

AB1206165196 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 12 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Liberia's interim government seems to be making efforts to heal its internal divisions: Yesterday in a major breakthrough, more than 400 Krahn militiamen loyal to the ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson] leader, Roosevelt Johnson, walked out of the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia. They'd been holed up there for the past two-and-a-half months, resisting attempts by forces loyal to Charles Taylor and Alhaji Koromah to flush them out. At the same time, Liberia's Justice Minister Francis Garlawolo, who issued the warrant for the arrest of Roosevelt Johnson, thereby provoking the recent fighting, is on his way to Ghana, where Johnson is currently being held under virtual house arrest in Accra. On the line to Abidjan, William Wallis asked Mr. Garlawolo if the government is now dropping charges against Johnson.

[Begin recording] [Garlawolo] Roosevelt Johnson is not our enemy. In fact, the government has said that Roosevelt Johnson should go back. In a recent meeting, it was decided that Roosevelt Johnson should make a public statement of commitment to the peace process and if that statement is made, the government may reconsider arresting Roosevelt Johnson, but what we have decided to do is to attune the situation. If Roosevelt Johnson comes to Liberia, we may go to court and enter

nolle prosequi. We haven't decided what to do, but the government is inclined to settle this matter amicably so that peace will be restored to the people of Liberia.

[Wallis] And is that why you are going to Accra? Will you be meeting with him there.

[Garlawolo] No, I am not going to Accra purposely for that, but we... [pauses] the government came out with a statement recently that Roosevelt Johnson should go to Liberia and that the government is prepared to accommodate members of his faction [and] members of his ethnic group. In fact, we are trying now for peace. The chairman of the Council [of State] just took a tour to various parts of the country — to Bong County, to Nimba County, to Margibi County and parts of Grand Bassa County, and now a convoy just left Monrovia to Lofa County. This shows to the international community that the Council of State is serious for peace, and so we will not allow the Roosevelt thing to perturb the entire exercise.

[Wallis] So, you're saying that if Roosevelt Johnson came back to Monrovia now, he would be safe, his safety would be guaranteed?

[Garlawolo] He is safe, but we have a writ of arrest on him but we believe in the due process of law [words indistinct] the government otherwise directs the action to go to court or send the county attorney to enter a nolle prosequi, meaning to dismiss the charges against him, but he has to first comply with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] mandate to the effect that he must make a public statement of commitment to the peace process. [end recording]

Nigeria

Nigeria: Opposition Boycott Calls Ignored; Normal Activities Noted

AB1206170796 Paris AFP in French
1608 GMT 12 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Lagos, 12 Jun (AFP) — None of the two rallies that the opposition planned to hold in Lagos today to mark the third anniversary of the 12 June 1993 presidential elections took place while activities in the city seemed to be going on normally, in spite of calls for stop work, AFP noticed today. By this afternoon, the opposition had not given any indications about this apparent cancellation of the rallies which can be attributed to the division within its ranks and the heavy downpour of rain which hit Lagos for more than five hours.

The Campaign for Democracy, an umbrella group of opposition, split into two groups at the beginning of

this year and since then, each of the branches claims to represent the whole organization with the public.

These rallies were also convened to commemorate the death of Kudiratu Abiola, assassinated last week in Lagos by unknown gunmen. She was the wife of Moshood Abiola, the imprisoned opposition leader, who is widely claimed to be the winner of the 1993 elections which were canceled by the military.

Today at Ikeja, northeastern Lagos, and Ebute-Meta, downtown Lagos, where the rallies were scheduled only dozens of armed policemen could be seen posted at strategic points, AFP reporter noticed. Policemen were also deployed in other districts of the city, eyewitnesses point out. However, no security forces could be seen along the highway leading to the international airport, nor was there any security agents around the residence of Chief Abiola in Ikeja.

There were normal activities in town where employees and traders went about their duty ignoring opposition calls to remain at home.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: INEC's Jonah Steps Down
AB1206231096 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 12 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The man who oversaw the recent elections in Sierra Leone is standing down from his job. James Jonah, a former UN assistant secretary general, was chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission, INEC, which presided over the transition from military to civilian rule. He is leaving his post at the end of this month, but he has held a farewell press conference at which, among other things, he has spoken about how those elections are to be paid for. From Freetown Victor Silver telexed this report:

Dr. Jonah said he was leaving his post with a new outlook on the Sierra Leonean people who, despite all the odds, made it possible for the last elections to be held. Speaking this morning at his last press conference in office, he said he had now been able to secure funding from the European Union to reduce INEC's \$1.3 million shortfall. He said the commission was now in a position to pay off more than 8,000 people employed during the elections.

Rumors have been doing the rounds here that this money would not be forthcoming, prompting some of those affected to harass election officers in many parts of the country. Some of the electoral commissioners outside the capital, Freetown, have been finding it difficult to face angry crowds in their regions.

Dr. Jonah revealed that for the first time, the Government of China has contributed funds. He said, it demonstrated that the interest generated in the Sierra Leonean elections and the fact that the Government of China was giving money for the conduct of democratic elections showed just how well the efforts of Sierra Leoneans have been noticed.

This morning's announcement by Dr. Jonah raised many questions and for many the main ones were: Just who will be replacing him and his other commissioners in the east, west, north, and south of the country? And how independent will the new electoral commission be under Tejan Kabbah's administration. Dr. Jonah's wishes that the independence of a new electoral body be very independent and not subject to directions from any ministry is at the center of the problems ahead, especially as the Revolutionary United Front, the RUF, had indicated that it would want to participate in the long expected local elections to be held over the country.

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